--Particularly useful and preferred is the combination of hydrogen peroxide and hydrophobic bleach activators, and in particular the alkanoyloxy class of bleach activators having the general formula:
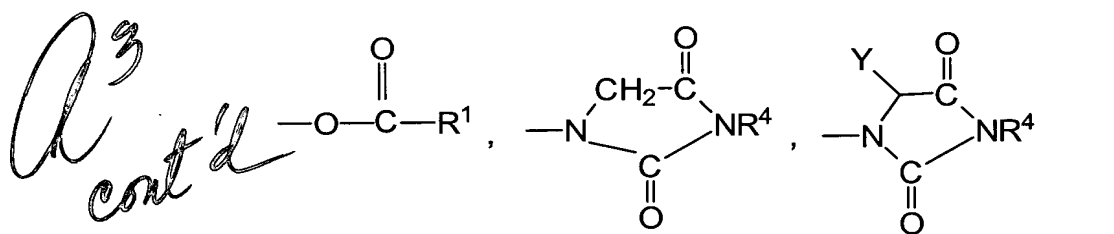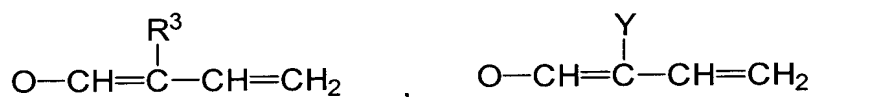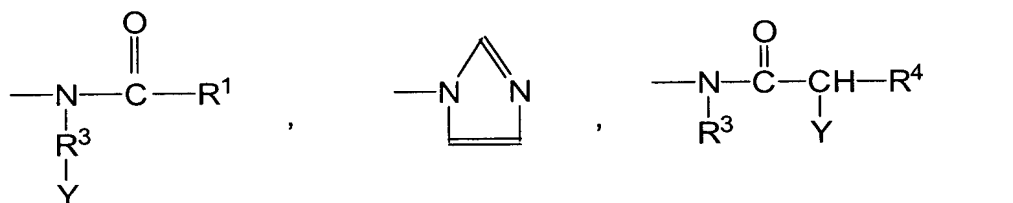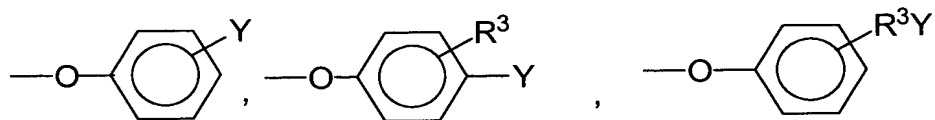
$$R-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-L$$
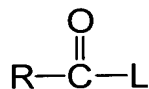
wherein R is an alkyl chain having from about 5 to about 17, preferably from about 7 to about 11 carbon atoms and L can be essentially any suitable leaving group. A leaving group is any group that is displaced from the bleaching activator as a consequence of the nucleophilic attack on the bleach activator by the perhydroxide anion. This, the perhydrolysis reaction, results in the formation of the peroxycarboxylic acid. Generally, for a group to be a suitable leaving group it must exert an electron attracting effect. It should also form a stable entity so that the rate of the back reaction is negligible. This facilitates the nucleophilic attack by the perhydroxide anion.--

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, line 13 - page 9, line 5, to read as follows:

The L group must be sufficiently reactive for the reaction to occur within the optimum time frame (e.g., a wash cycle). However, if L is too reactive, this activator will be difficult to stabilize for use in a bleaching composition. These characteristics are generally paralleled by the pKa of the conjugate acid of the leaving group, although exceptions to this convention are known. Ordinarily, leaving groups that exhibit such behavior are those in which their conjugate acid has a pKa in the range of from about 4 to about 13, preferably from about 6 to about 11 and most preferably from about 8 to about 11. For the purposes of the present invention, L is selected from the group consisting of:

9116-700

$$-O-\text{(phenyl)}-Y \quad , \quad -O-\text{(phenyl)}-R^3-Y \quad , \quad -O-\text{(phenyl)}-R^3Y \quad ,$$

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\quad O \\
\quad\quad \| \\
-N-C-R^1 \\
\; | \\
R^3 \\
\; | \\
Y
\end{array}
\quad , \quad
-N\underset{}{\diagdown}\diagup N
\quad , \quad
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\quad\quad O \\
\quad\quad\quad \| \\
-N-C-CH-R^4 \\
\; | \quad\quad\; | \\
R^3 \quad\quad Y
\end{array}
\quad ,
$$

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\quad R^3 \\
\quad\quad | \\
O-CH=C-CH=CH_2
\end{array}
\quad , \quad
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\quad Y \\
\quad\quad | \\
O-CH=C-CH=CH_2
\end{array}
\quad ,
$$

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\quad O \\
\quad \| \\
-O-C-R^1
\end{array}
\quad , \quad
\begin{array}{c}
\quad CH_2-C \\
-N \quad\quad NR^4 \\
\quad C \\
\quad \| \\
\quad O
\end{array}
\quad , \quad
\begin{array}{c}
Y \quad O \\
| \quad \| \\
-N \quad C \\
\quad\quad NR^4 \\
\quad C \\
\quad \| \\
\quad O
\end{array}
\quad ,
$$

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\; R^3 \\
\quad\; | \\
-O-C=CHR^4
\end{array}
\quad , \text{ and} \quad
\begin{array}{c}
\quad\; O \quad Y \\
\quad\; \| \quad | \\
-N-S-CH-R^4 \\
\; | \quad \| \\
R^3 \quad O
\end{array}
$$
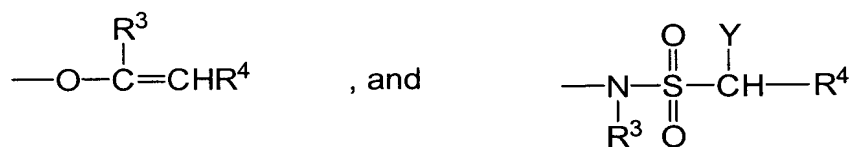
and mixtures thereof, wherein R^1 is an alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl group containing from about 1 to about 14 carbon atoms, R^3 is an alkyl chain containing from 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, R^4 is H or R^3, and Y is H or a solubilizing group.

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11, 15, 19, 21, 24, 29 and 33 to read as follows:

9116-700